

"There Are None So Blind As Those Who Will Not See"

THE SCOPE

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What Does the Profession of Optometry Offer to You

The average young man or woman of moderate means looks forward to the day when he or she can command a still better income, can serve a still more useful purpose in life, and can be a leader in the community where residence has been decided upon.

Selection of a life work to every one is a vitally important decision, for by such selection of a particular profession or career do we gauge our entire future mode of living, our benefit to human kind, our financial possibilities, and our sphere of friendship. The prospective student of any one field of endeavor, whether it be professional or scientific, should ask himself several questions, and by the answers to these should be led to make an intelligent choice of some vocation.

Should I Follow a Profession or Some Trade?

This begins the main classification of one or another form of life service. To be adapted to enter one of the several professions means that a person should be primarily interested in the health of the human beings about him. Sincere desire to alleviate the pain, ill or discomfort of humanity is the one and paramount object which should lead men or women to choose either Medicine, Dentistry, or Optometry.

If one is interested in mechanical skill, engineering projects, business management, he should select such a course of pursuit in order to prepare himself efficiently along that part of the business world to which he can most easily conform his talents and abilities.

Why Enter a Profession?

Because first and foremost the professional man in no matter what field of service, in no matter what land he serves, his knowledge, his work, his entire life is held in the highest esteem by the public. The very nature of his work commands a respect and position that has not been nor ever can be obtained by leaders in the trade world. The records of these paths of endeavor are adequate, sufficient to provide one with a comfortable income, at the same time allowing the practitioner to en-

gage in community affairs, thus bringing him in contact with a vast number of individuals of varied types and abilities.

Which Profession Shall I Choose?

Today, by reason of the high expense concurrent with a medical education, the prospective professional man of that field must investigate thoroughly his possible financial resources, the minimum education which he desires to undertake, and the period over which such a course would require his study. On account of the long space of time that is now required by worthy recognized medical schools, and the heavy financial obligations accompanying such an education, many persons hesitate to enter that study knowing also that the returns are not immediate even after specialization on some one division of the work.

Likewise the Dental profession owing to its rapid growth now demands a long course of study which is also attended with many proportional expenses. The field of service in Dentistry has grown exceedingly in the past few years and with the entrance of such a large number of men into its education schools, there is a crowded profession such that the real opportunity of Dental service does not offer as many advantages today as it did a few years ago.

Optometry—The Uncrowned and Undeveloped Profession

The profession of Optometry has existed for many years. It is not new. It is a clean professional field of service which offers unlimited opportunity for men now entering its ranks. There is not the objectionable feature of a long period of years preparing for entrance as is the case in Medicine. The profession is in no way crowded, there being many localities in need of competent, well-educated optometrists.

The course of study now is of two or three year duration, and requires a graduate of a recognized high school for entrance. The compensation is entirely adequate and begins almost at once upon the completion of the course and State registration.

THE VONGRAEF TEST

By

Dr. Theodore F. Klein

In view of the fact that there probably are a number of readers who are not familiar with this test, the writer will try to give a working knowledge of it. At the very outset he wishes to state that it is not a new test as is evident from the fact that it is practically the first test used by the writer in 1894. Since that time the original test has been in use by a number of Optometrists under the same name and with modifications under other names.

As the test is essentially a near one it is made with the ametropic correction on in non-presbyopes and with the presbyopic correction on in others. One of the essential points to be considered in the fixation object is the length of the line used. This must be at least two inches long with a central dot.

The patient is directed to look at the line on a white card, the line first being vertical. Then a prism, 6 or 8 diopters, or Stevens Phoropter is adjusted before the eye. The single prism is placed base up or down before either eye. The patient now sees either one line and two dots or two lines and two dots. If he sees but one line and two dots there is no imbalance manifested. In case he sees two lines and two dots there is an imbalance manifested which may, for want of a better name, be called the manifest portion of the phoria. To measure this correcting prisms are put in place until the two dots and lines become one line and two dots. Then gradually reduce the power of the correcting prism until there is doubling of the lines. Again increase the prism so that one line is seen. Do this several times until you find that in several attempts recovery of single vision is with the same prism power or until more prism power is required for single vision. The weakest prism with which it is possible to have single vision represents the measure of the insufficiency. According to some this prism power, if base in, is the indicated prism to be incorporated with the near Rx. According to others this is not the case.

Now remove the above correcting prism and with just the doubling prism before the eye turn the line horizontal. Patient now sees two lines and two dots. The error manifested under this condition represents the total error, that is, the insufficiency or true phoria plus the physiological phoria.

With the line vertical we measure the degree of phoria that it is not possible for the fusion faculty to overcome. So this may be termed the measure of the degree of fusional insufficiency. A vertical line falls across the horizontal fusional area which is comparatively large in all cases. Thus it is possible for an active fusion faculty to keep fused the two vertical lines. Whereas a horizontal line falls across the vertical fusion area which is quite small. In creating vertical diplopia for a horizontal line one of these lines is made to fall outside the fusion area so that it is not possible for the fusion to cause the two dots to be in vertical alignment. This means that the fusion faculty is put at rest and all phoria true and physiologic becomes manifested. The pho-

ria thus measured may be considered the total phoria.

One of the weak points in the examination of the condition of muscle imbalance by different practitioners is the fact that there is not sufficient uniformity in the test used by them as a whole. If all practitioners would use the same or similar tests then when a case is presented for discussion by a group of Optometrists they would understand how these tests were made and could better interpret the findings. Now cases are presented for discussion and no word is given as to how these tests were made. The writer believes that the above test as originally given by VonGraef or the modifications of this test by others at much later periods are most excellent tests. Of course we must realize that one method in the hands of a given practitioner may not produce satisfactory results whereas another practitioner using the same method gets most excellent results. Whatever tests we use in our practice should be chosen only after careful consideration, study and experimentation. A variety of methods, each with good points, are available to all Optometrists. Even the Maddox rod has some good points as a distant test, but in the opinion of the writer it is far from satisfactory as a near test.

Collateral reading on the value of various tests the reader is referred to that excellent book, volume two of Howe's "Muscles of the Eye".

FRATERNITY NEWS

The Pi Omicron Sigma Fraternity opened its activities for the year, on Sept. 25th with a smoker for the members of the Junior Class. The purpose of the smoker was to get acquainted with the Juniors and acquaint the Juniors with the activities of the school. The speakers of the evening were President and Vice-President, M. B. Dunbar and Deane Hilliard, and Dr. Ralph Green of the Alumni and Faculty. Refreshments were served and bridge enjoyed.

At a recent business meeting, it was voted to hold a Halloween Dance, on October 31, 1930 at the Dance Studio, 175 Mass. Ave. Boston. All fraternity alumni are invited.

At the close of the school year May 1930, the following officers were elected for 1930-31.

Pres. Melvin B. Dunbar, Cambridge, Mass.
Vice-Pres. Deane A. Hilliard, Claremont, N. H.
Sec. Albert B. Trombley, Burlington, Vt.
Treas. Arnold E. Wordell, Taunton, Mass.

Any member of the Fraternity Alumni desiring a certificate of affiliation or Key will please communicate with the Secretary.

Some People Enjoy These

Cahill—It's wonderful, but I had a deaf uncle who was arrested and the judge gave him his hearing the next morning.

Masters—That's nothing. I once had a blind aunt who walked into a lumber yard and saw dust.

ALUMNI MEETING

A meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the school October 20th. Dr. Paul Carey, of Biddeford, Maine, presided. The meeting proved to be a huge success from both a professional and educational point of view. Sixty members representing all the New England States were present to renew old acquaintances and to profit from the very interesting program of the evening. The Rhode Island delegation, headed by Dr. Cunningham is to be commended for their large attendance.

The interest and enthusiasm which was displayed by the members, in regard to the welfare of the school and the Alumni Association, indicates the great progress of the association.

Dr. Thomas H. Eames of the Research Department of Harvard University, delivered a lecture on the subject, Alexia, or "Word Blindness." His lecture was based on conditions found in cases of reading disability. He compared the general health, visual acuity, muscular co-ordination and lateral dominance.

The treatment which he employed in all these cases was fusion training, correcting of any existing refractive error, and the treatment of any general ailments in conjunction with psychological training.

Dr. Eames cited a number of cases, stressing and explaining various techniques used during his investigations. He has compiled statistics of his research experiments which he intends to publish for the profession at a later period.

The second part of the program was also an educational feature. The Alumni were successful for the second time in having a patient at their meeting to demonstrate the use of contact lenses in a case of conical cornea.

The patient demonstrated his own method of fitting the contact lens to his cornea without spilling the saline solution contained in the concave portion of the lens. The patient says that with the use of the contact lens, it seems like a new world.

Dr. Leverson followed this practical demonstration by answering all questions regarding contact lenses. Every one was given an opportunity to question the patient and to examine the lenses in position.

Dr. Cunningham of Providence, extended an invitation to the Alumni Association to hold their next meeting at Providence.

An Optical Illusion

The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship. "Wait a minute, George," she said. "I'm afraid we will have to go down again."

"What's wrong?" asked her husband.

"I believe I have dropped one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground."

"Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator, "that's Jamaica Pond."

SENIOR CLASS NOTES

The Senior Class held its first meeting at 10 o'clock on Friday, Sept. 26th. The purpose of this meeting was to elect the class officers for the coming year. The meeting was called to order by the past president of the class, Albert Trombley, who presided until the election of the new president, Mr. Jacob Weinraub.

Mr. Weinraub then proceeded with the election; the results being as follows:

Vice Pres.: Albert Biscornet, Suncook, N. H.; Sec. and Treas.: John F. Brennon, Brookline, Mass.

It was decided to combine the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, which met with favor. The elected officers, after hearty congratulations, responded briefly with thanks and pledged to do their best in fulfilling the trust placed in them.

There is only a slight difference in the enrollment of this year's class; from that of last. We lost three and gained two—making the balance very near equal.

Dr. Arthur Bruce is proving to be an able successor to Dr. August Klein, whose loss from the faculty we deeply regret. Dr. Bruce is presenting the class with some very interesting material in pathology. We find his humor and jokes especially good.

JUNIOR CLASS NOTES

Election of officers for the class took place Tuesday, Oct. 6th under the supervision of the President and Vice President of the Senior Class—Jack Weinraub and Albert Biscornet.

The officers of the Senior Class were greatly impressed by the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the members of the Junior Class, and admired the fine type of men elected to pilot the Juniors thru the school year of 1930.

All indications point toward a very successful class administration and social year.

The elected officers are as follows:

President—Cecil W. Pride, Somerville, Mass.; Vice Pres.—Richard W. Baker, Arlington, Mass.; Sec.—T. H. Couch, Jr., Pawtucket, R. I.; Treas. Foster Namias, Fall River, Mass.

PRACTICE ROOM ANGLES

As a help for Baer, the Seniors donate a box of matches for use in reading the Keratometer—Good luck.

Things self discovered are enshrined, and hold a place in the mind far more secure than things merely hooked on the outside.

—Sir Oliver Lodge.

ALUMNI NEWS

It is my aim as Alumni Editor of "The Scope" to keep in touch with as many of the old M. S. O. graduates as is possible. In so doing, keeping all old and new members posted as to the whereabouts and interests of their old friends.

To do this, co-operation on the part of the Alumni is needed by their remitting all news or items which they feel would be of interest to their old friends and school. These donations will be gladly received by the Alumni Editor for future editions of the Scope.

We were all very happy to hear that Harry Bass, '30 successfully passed the Connecticut Board, and wish him luck.

Raymond Brown, '30 has opened an up-to-date office in Bath, Maine. Congratulations are in order.

J. Arthur Bainton, '30 is to be congratulated on passing the Rhode Island Board on his first attempt.

Bradford Burgess, '30 passed the Maine Board. He is associated with his father in Rockland, Maine. He was known as one of the quiet boys at school.

Philip Quinn, '29 is working in the Optical Department of Houghton & Dutton's.

Adolf Kozakiewicz, '29 is located with the Schulte Optical Co. in Hartford, Conn.

Francis Cannon, '27 is associated with Dr. McEvoy in Lowell. When will you visit us, Francis?

Stephen Duval, '28 is located in Amherst, Mass.

Joseph Dinan, '28 recently paid us a visit. He is studying medicine in a western college.

Warren Beider, '26 is studying medicine besides attending to his practice in Passaic, New Jersey. Ambitious, we say.

Word has been received from Honolulu that James Hirokawa, '29 has opened an up-to-date office in the Hawaii Building, Honolulu, Hawaii. The many friends he left behind wish him lots of luck in his chosen profession.

John Hayes, '29 is associated with Dr. Fowler in Haverhill.

Clifford Furlush, '28 is with the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. in Rochester, New York.

Shirley Jones is getting along famously with the Dexter Optical Co., Concord, N. H.

Miss Diana Kalfayan, '28 has been associated with the Independent Traders, New York City, for several months. During the summer and early fall she toured the West demonstrating the Rodenstock Refractometer. Will you stop at Boston on your next tour, Diana?

James Gray, '29 is in the employ of Dr. Lunt at Milton, Mass.

Steward A. MacKenzie, '30 is associated with his father in practice. Good luck, Steward.

Harry Messenger, '27 is studying medicine and teaching in his spare time. We admire you, Harry.

Bradford Snow, '28 has located in Machias, Maine.

Harry Perkis, '28 is located at 1656 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, New York, where he is building up a wonderful practice.

Harry Seidman, '29 is still working in Pittsfield, Mass.

We have received word from Rhode Island that Everett Westcott is doing well in his practice in Westerly.

Raymond Whitcomb, '30 passed the New Hampshire Board and will become associated in practice with his father in Lancaster, N. H.

Ethan A. Flanders, '30 successfully passed the Vermont Board and will open shortly with his dad in Burlington, Vermont.

Ralph Green, '29 is an assistant at the school this term.

Albert Sloane, '27 is studying medicine at Tuft's and is also an assistant at the school.

James Collins, '29 passed the Mass. Board and is still with the G. M. Smith Co.

Edward Collins, '30 has decided to try his luck with the New Jersey Board this month. We wish him luck.

Burton Renihan, '29 intends going into practice in New Hampshire having passed the Board in this State recently.

Weston "Jack" Dennis, '30 successfully passed the majority of his Maine Boards and will retake his last exam. this fall. Best of luck Jackie.

THINKING IT OVER

SIGHT

Of man's five senses, sight is paramount. It is the most wonderful thing known. It can detect a speck of dust, it can take in a mountain, it can sweep the milky-way of suns and planets. It can grasp form, size, color and distance, all in a flash. No organs possessed by living creatures can compare with human eyes. Take them away and we would perish from the earth.

G. T. W.

In this world if you do not say a thing in an irritating way you may just as not say it at all, because people will not trouble themselves about anything that does not trouble them.

—Bernard Shaw.

Life to us should be no dogmatic this or that, but a joyful experiment, a wonderful adventure. Alexander the Great died sighing for more worlds to conquer, but every studious Optometrist has found a whole milky-way of them needing subjection.

It is true, certainly, that some relief is better than none, and a good deal of relief is better than a little, but it goes without saying that maximum relief is best of all, and should be the goal towards which every conscientious Optometrist should aim.

—W. H. Glazer.

M. O. S. ENROLLMENT

The following list of names is the enrollment for the Senior and Junior classes at M. S. O. for the school year 1930-31.

Seniors

Rubin Baer, Brooklyn, New York.
John Brennan, Brookline, Mass.
Albert Biscornet, Suncook, New Hampshire
Paul Cahill, Milford, Mass.
Melvin Dunbar, Cambridge, Mass.
Mark Forgues, Worcester, Mass.
Azarie Garneau, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.
Deane Hilliard, Claremont, New Hampshire.
William Harrington, Charlestown, Mass.
Samuel Kaplan, Roxbury, Mass.
Raphael Mazzucco, Dorchester, Mass.
Scott Masters, Rumford, Maine.
Donald Preble, Bath, Maine.
Isador Rubin, Peabody, Mass.
Henry Schurgin, Brockton, Mass.
Roger Skillings, Portland, Maine.
• Albert Trombley, Burlington, Vermont.
Paul Webber, Waltham, Mass.
Arnold Wordell, Taunton, Mass.
Jack Weinraub, Brooklyn, New York.

Juniors

John Asarkoff, Dorchester, Mass.
Clarence Baker, Brandon, Vermont.
Richard Baker, Arlington, Mass.
David Blanchard, Manchester, New Hampshire.
Millard Bemis, Dublin, New Hampshire.
Edward Bradley, Medford, Mass.
Theodore Couch, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
• Byron Cox, Dexter, Maine.
Albert Carter, Malden, Mass.
Eli Fireman, Portland, Maine.
Edward Feinstein, Roxbury, Mass.
Albert Hoffman, Malden, Mass.
Lewis Kaminsky, Brooklyn, New York.
Julius Kopansky, Hollis, Long Island, New York.
John Leggat, Quincy, Mass.
Solomon Lesteh, Monticello, New York.
Joseph Montminy, Lowell, Mass.
Wendell Manning, Wellesley, Mass.
Foster Namias, Fall River, Mass.
Cecil Pride, Somerville, Mass.
Charles Proulx, Lancaster, New Hampshire.
Thomas Sheerin, New Bedford, Mass.
Mariano Sosa, Panama, Republic of Panama.
Benjamin Snyder, Dorchester, Mass.
Oramel Swain, Concord, New Hampshire
Raymond Warsaw, Rockland, Mass.

Waiter: "Would you like to drink Canada Dry?"

John B.: "I'd like to try."

Boss—"Sam! Wake up!"

Sam—"I can't."

Boss—"Why can't you?"

Sam—"I ain't asleep."

CONTACT LENSES

At a recent alumni meeting at the Massachusetts School of Optometry an interesting case of conical cornea was presented.

The patient very obligingly talked about his affliction, telling the symptoms and method of refraction.

He is a man about sixty-five years of age who has had conical cornea for many years. His astigmatic error is about minus 10 or 12 dioptres. He is a newspaper man and consequently uses his eyes excessively.

The trouble started when he was about twenty-one years of age and grew worse as the years went by, till the sight in the left eye was all gone and that of the right eye was so poor that in order to read newspaper print he was obliged to hold the paper about four inches from the right eye.

Many prescriptions were tried but none were successful. One day in a park while holding a paper very close to his right eye in an attempt to read, a gentleman standing close by introduced himself, informing the man he was an Optometrist and was interested in his case. After talking the matter over for some time the doctor suggested contact lenses. The patient was not familiar with contact lenses but being impressed by the doctor's theory decided to try them out.

Several appointments were made and eventually the lenses arrived. Much to the surprise of the patient and doctor the patient was able to read the newspaper at about a sixteen inch distance with both eyes. The patient was quite enthused for his vision was better than it had been for many years.

However, the joy was short lived for in due time it was found that the lenses irritated him to such an extent that they were extremely painful, but this was overcome when it was found that by filling the concave surface of the contact lens with a solution of distilled water and salt the irritation disappeared.

The salt and water solution is absorbed by the eyeball and must be replenished every three or four hours. At first a little difficulty was encountered in applying the lens and solution but with practice the patient became adept so that now only a few seconds are necessary for the whole operation.

The optical principal involved is very simple. With the lens in place, all refraction takes place at the spherical surface of the "glass cornea", and not at the conical surface of the real cornea. The saline solution which fills in the space between the conical surface of the cornea and the "glass cornea", having approximately the same index of refraction as that of the cornea and aqueous, thereby causing all refraction to take place at only spherical surfaces.

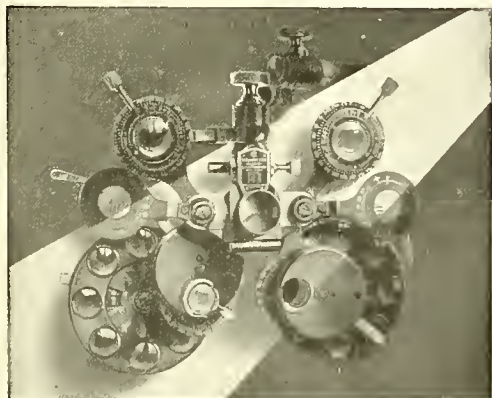
Ed. Brodley—"Have you the next dance?"

She—"Oh—no!"

Ed—"Well, keep waiting—someone will come along."

WE'LL ANSWER THIS

in your next issue:



The PHOROPTOR

The new AO Phoroptor is a self-containing subjective testing instrument giving accurate effective power whether its lenses are used singly or in combination. It not only gives, but it reads, exactly, the power of the Rx lens required.

WHY are the lenses in the new AO Phoroptor calculated in what we term an "additive effective power" system? Why would a testing instrument containing individually calculated lenses result in combination readings that do not represent the actual effective power of the combination? What optical principles make two lens series additive?

Think it over. Don't answer in general terms, but prove your point with figures on paper. Check up on yourself with our answer in the next "Scope".

AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY

He:—"Do you believe in love at first sight?"
She:—No—I've got astigmatism.

Cahill—"I've got to think,
Webber—"With what?"

This is sure a tough life—very few get out of it alive.

We understand that Kaplan uses his nose as a fixation object for his patients. Wouldn't counting the hairs in that moutache be more efficient.

Mazzueco wants to know why Dr. Tait's method of Dynamic Skiametry makes hyperopes out of myopes. You tell him Baer.

Wordell—"Why is it that two figures on the beach under a moon cast but one shadow?"

Dr. Klein to Masters:—"What! you here on time your nine o'clock class?"

Masters:—"Yes, Dr."

Dr. Klein—"That's all right Masters, don't worry, it won't happen again."

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2581

Note: SUN-TAN
FAWN-TAN
and White Gold Filled frames
always in stock.

Would M. S. O. exist if—

Baer knew his Theoretic Optics,
Brennan stayed for one whole day,
Schurgin could guess right once in Optics,
No one asked for money,
Blodgett ever forgave us for our mistakes.

Asarkoff—"What started the riot last nite?"

Namias—"A misprint."

Asarkoff—"A misprint?"

Namias—"Yes, the Hollis advertised a show
with three hundred people and one hundred costumes."

A little boy who was very much puzzled over the
theory of evolution, questioned his mother thus:

"Mamma, am I descended from a monkey?"

"I don't know," the mother replied. "I never
knew any of your father's people."

He—My ancestors came over in the **Mayflower**.

She—It's lucky they did; the immigration laws
are a little stricter now.

Masters (nervously) "There's been something
trembling on my lips for weeks, Marie."

She: "So I see. Why don't you shave it off?"